



Newfoundland

No. 566.

THURSDAY, May 31, 1838.

Sixpence.

ON SALE.

PROVISIONS, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Per Barque BROAD OAK from Hamburg,
AND OFFERS AT REDUCED PRICES

- 200 Bls. prime new Mess Pork
- 200 Do. Superfine Flour
- 100 Firkins Holstein Butter
- 50 Bags Cabin Biscuit
- 350 Do. good common do.
- 100 Coils patent Russia Cordage, (Shroud and Hawser-laid) from 6 thread to 4 inch
- 20 Do. 2 and 3 yarn Spun yarn
- 3 Bales Marline, Hambroline, & Houseline
- 90 Cwt. Oakum
- 20 Bls. Stockholm Tar
- 25 Bales prime smoked Bacon } Recommended
- 20 Kegs pickled Ox Tongues } to families as
- 00 Westphalia Hams } very good
- A quantity of knit Yarn Hose and Gloves
- Deck Boots, &c. &c.

Also,

Per ELIZA and ANN from London, and other Im-

- 15 Cases Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, in pints } By the Case
- 5 Do. Sparkling Champagne, in quarts and pints } or Dozen.
- 5 Cases Jellies,—viz., Currant, Strawberry, Apple, &c. } At cost and charges by the package or low by retail
- 10 Do. Pickles, Sauces, Durham Mustard, &c.
- 30 Bls. prime bottled Sherry, at 25s. per doz.
- 5 Qr-Casks Old Port, at £10
- Benecarlo Wine in Pipes and Qr.-casks
- 8 Hhds. Cognac Brandy (Martell's brand)
- 20 Do. Charente and Bordeaux do. } In Bond
- 5 do. Skiedam Gin
- 100 Boxes London Mould Candles
- 5 Dozen English Calf Skins

And now opening

An extensive supply of
Nautical Goods,

Viz.—Charts, Quadrants, Telescopes, Almanacks
Bunting, Flags, &c. &c.

and,

A general Assortment of Manufactures suitable
for the Seal Fishery.

January 11.

N. B.—On draught, Cognac and
Hollands, *Genuine.*

BREAD.

JUST RECEIVED

Per BROOKE from Hamburg
AND FOR SALE
AT THE STORES OF

Lawrence O'Brien,

- 400 Bags fine BREAD
- OATMEAL
- GRITTS
- FLOUR, &c. &c.

April 19.

HUNTERS & Co.

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,

- PORK, Butter, Bread, Flour
- Loaf Sugar, Stockholm and Coal Tar
- Lime in Hogsheads, Bricks
- Teneriffe and Canary Wines
- 800 Barrels Scotch Potatoes, in excellent order
- Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas, from London direct,—with

A large assortment of

Manufactured Goods.

Of the newest Fashion from London, Manchester,
and Glasgow, all of which are now ready for in-
spection.

April 26.

ON SALE.

BY
DANIEL FOWLER,

Received Ex Hazard, Neptune, and Devon,

- COD SEINES of the following sizes—70x100, 60x90, 56x80, 55x75, 50x70, 45x70
- CAPLIN SEINES of various sizes
- HERRING NETS ditto
- SALMON and CAST NETS
- LANCE BUNTS
- LINES and TWINES
- HOOKS and BARVILS
- Dressed and undressed LEATHERWARES
- SHOE THREAD
- 3000 Pair BOOTS and SHOES
- 400 Bolts No. 1 @ 7 CANVASS
- 50 Tierces mild "much approved" BEER
- A few Hhds. CIDER.

AND ON HAND,

- 8 Hhds. Prime moist SUGAR.

May 3.

Potatoes and Oats.

RICHARD HOWLEY
HAS JUST RECEIVED

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the ELIZA from Cork—Viz.

- Prime Minion POTATOES
- Best Irish OATS, for seed.

May 3.

Lawrence O'Brien

OFFERS FOR SALE,

AT HIS STORES

The following **GOODS,**

Just received from London per HAZARD and
GEORGE ROBINSON,

- 400 Bushels prime English OATS
- 120 Kegs White, Black, and Green PAINTS
- 50 Barrels FLOUR
- 40 Boxes London Mold CANDLES, 6's
- A few do. do. Wax do. do.
- 100 Pieces CANVASS from No. 1 to 7

ALSO IN STORE,

A large assortment of CORDAGE
LINSEED OIL, NAILS all sizes
IRON, CHALK, &c. &c.

April 26.

BY

BAINÉ, JOHNSTON & Co.

Ex HARMONY from New-York,

- 200 Barrels Prime BEEF.
- EDGEComb from Liverpool,
- 100 Firkins Prime BUTTER,
- 79 Barrels Prime BEEF.

MARY JANE from Demerara,

79 Puncheons MOLASSES.

JOHN FULTON from Boston,

79 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO,

700 CABBAGES.

February 8.

Bulley, Job & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per DIANA from Liverpool, and TERRA NOVA
from London,

Part of their Spring Supply of Manufactured

GOODS,

Now ready for inspection, at usually low prices.

ALSO,

400 Boxes English Yellow and White SOAP

A large assortment of

Bridport GOODS,

Viz:—

Cod and Caplin Seines, assorted sizes
Lines, Twines, and Lance Bunts.

April 26.

Notices.

Westcott & Solomon,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS.

BEG to acquaint their Friends and the Public
generally, that having entered into CO-
PARTNERSHIP they will still continue to carry
on the above Business in the Premises occupied by
Mr. S. SOLOMON.

W. & S. will always have on hand Lever and
Vertical Watches (warranted)

ALSO.

CHARTS, QUADRANTS, COMPASSES,
SPY-GLASSES, LOG GLASSES, &c.

Quadrants, Compasses, and Spy-Glasses,
Repaired at the shortest notice.

N. B.—They will also shortly offer for Sale, a
general assortment of GROCERIES and HARD-
WARE.

May 3.

DR. CARSON having returned from his visit
to the United Kingdom his Professional
Advice may be obtained Individually or in Con-
sultation.

Dr. CARSON's practice will be exclusively as a
Physician.

BILLIES, May 3d, 1838.

To Architects.

TENDERS for the ERECTION of a COLO-
NIAL BUILDING in this town will be
received on or before the 2d day of July next, at
the Office of the Colonial Secretary. Plans and
Specifications of the proposed building may be in-
spected, and all particulars obtained, by apply-
ing to

FREDERICK ELLIOT,

Clerk to the Commissioners,

St. John's Newfoundland, 1st March, 1838.

Valuable FISHING ROOM for
disposal at Domino, Labrador.

COMPRISING extensive FLAKES, STA-
GES, FISH STORE, DWELLING-
HOUSE, and OUT-HOUSES.—The situation is
one of the most advantageous on the Labrador
Coast for prosecuting the Cod or Seal Fishery.

Apply to

ROBERT ALSOP & Co.

May 3.—4w.

BANK

OF
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
Bills on London

May be had at this Branch.

A. MILROY,

Manager.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
26th April, 1838. }

TO BE LET,

A Neat and comfortable HOUSE in Gower
Street, comprising Kitchen, Cellar, Parlour,
Drawing-Room, and suitable Bed-Booms, with a
Stable, Out-Houses and a never failing Spring of
Water.—For further particulars enquire of
MRS. PRENDERGAST.

May 10.

For such term of Years as may be agreed on, and
immediate possession given—

A DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP on the
Lower Street, near the premises of Messrs.
Newman & Co. Application to be made to
PETER BRENNAN.

April 26.

For a Term of Years.

THAT DWELLING HOUSE and YARD
&c., conveniently situate in King's Place,
and adjoining the House occupied by the under-
signed.—For further particulars apply to
MARCH 8.

CHARLES SIMMS.

THE NEW QUICKSILVER STEAM-SHIP.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—The splendid new
steamer, Columbus, destined shortly to cross the
Atlantic, which has created much interest from the
novel construction of the machinery, made after
Mr. Howard's invention, for the rapid vapourisa-
tion of water on iron plates over heated quicksilver,
this afternoon took a trial trip down the Mersey,
and round the light-ship, with a highly-respectable
party of gentlemen on board. She excited much
curiosity on the river, from the novelty of her ap-
pearance and the beauty of her model. In her
construction she has more of the appearance of an
elegant made brig. She has two chimneys, both
very low, and from the peculiar coal, the anthracite,
consumed by her, no smoke is emitted. By the
politeness of Captain Daniel Green, her command-
er, and Mr. Howard, the inventor of her machinery,
we have been furnished with the following particu-
lars:—The Columbus is 330 tons builder's measure-
ment, being 21½ foot-beam, and 145 feet keel, with
13½ feet depth of hold. She has 110-horse power,
two 55-foot engines, the cylinder being 40½ inches
diameter, and 3½ foot stroke, and wheel 17½ feet
diameter. Her speed through the water is 10 statu-
te miles per hour; the immersed section at her
present load is 150 square feet. She has now on
board 20 days' fuel, besides 30 tons of iron ballast.
The novelty of the engines (Mr. Howard's patent)
consists in a new method of producing the steam
and of condensing it, the latter part of the inven-
tion being applicable to the ordinary boilers. In a
boiler the heat from the fuel is passed over very
extensive surfaces, in contact with which is a large
body of water, the temperature of which is always
such as is due to the density or pressure of the
steam, and consequently the evaporation is limited
by such circumstances. In the invention, the steam
is formed by bringing a small quantity of water,
previously made boiling hot, in contact with a com-
paratively small surface, heated to and maintained
at the temperature of most rapid vapourisation, viz.,
about 400 degrees; to effect which, a quantity of
mercury or amalgam lies between iron plates, the
one near the fire being a plain surface of only three-
quarters of a foot per horse power, and the other,
or vapourising surface, being about four times as
much. The steam never obtains a density or pres-
sure due to the temperature, but is itself heated to
about 400 degrees, and worked in about ten pounds
to the inch, and cut off from the cylinder at half
the stroke. The fuel made use of is coke or stone-
coal, or other fuel giving a strong local heat and
little flame. That employed to-day was Kilkenny
coal. The consumption of fuel is three tons per
day of twenty-four hours, and the fire-grates have
a total bar surface of only 22 feet, the air being
supplied by a small blowing machine, under easy
regulation. The iron plates exposed to the fire
are perfectly secured from any bad effect from the
somewhat intense heat, by the close contact of the
mercury within them, and which absorbs and gives
out the heat with the utmost rapidity. The com-
bined effect of the reduction in the consumption of
fuel, and in the weight and size of the vapourisers,
compared with boilers, is such that a steam-vessel
of any ordinary tonnage and power will be enabled
at her loaded immersion to make a voyage of five
times the length now practicable. The steamer
made a delightful trip round the light-ship. Her
speed is not great—about ten miles an hour—but
is very good, taking into consideration the power
of her engines compared with her tonnage. Her
paddle-wheels are also on an improved principle,
being constructed after Mordan's patent, the pad-
dles turning on an eccentric centre with the wheel,
and always turning perpendicularly, exposing a
perfectly perpendicular surface to the water. By
this means the heating of the paddles on the water
is avoided; and the consequent lifting and vibra-
tion of the vessel done away with, the paddles al-
ways descending into, and rising out of, the water
perpendicularly. On Friday last the vessel made
an experimental trip to Dublin, and was seventeen
hours and a half on her passage, having a strong
head-wind part of the way. She returned on Sun-
day in fifteen hours and a half. At Holyhead she
fell in with the Mermaid steamer from Waterford,
and slightly gained upon her. The fires require
not half the labour to keep them up of the ordinary
steam-boiler fires.

From the London Shipping Gazette, April 30.

If the "corn-law monopoly" advocate in the *Morning Herald* is to be credited, there is some chance that Colonel Seale's bill will pass through the lower house, although the opposition to it in that house was grounded on the assumption that it would be nothing less than a virtual repeal of the corn laws themselves. That there is any mitigation of the hostile feeling of the representatives of the landed interest towards the gallant Colonel's measure, we can scarcely believe when we find their acknowledged and accredited leader the Marquis of Chandos, denouncing at a public meeting held within a few days, this very measure as "the first step to a vast mischief," and calling upon his hearers to petition both houses of Parliament against it. Why the writer in the *Herald* should assume that it has any chance of passing in the present session we know not, unless it be that he has some misgiving of the effect of his arguments on the opponents of the measure, and that even the narrow-minded, and the selfish of the agricultural classes, who disregard every interest of the community but their own, are convinced, by his fallacious and, for its object, infelicitous reasoning on the subject that this bill of Colonel Seale's, if passed, can by no possibility, in any degree, however remote, affect injuriously their cherished and most exclusive interests; but that it may on the contrary, give them one advantage more, than they already possess, by taking off a large portion of the foreign corn which, deposited in the British warehouses, tends in a degree to keep down the home market, and by that means to deprive agriculturists of a larger profit, at the expense of the other classes of the community. If this be the result of the lucid lucubrations of our contemporary on the blessings of the corn laws and on the curse of Colonel Seale's bill (should it pass) as opening "almost unlimited facilities for the introduction of foreign grain into England," we are not disposed to be querulous with him about the rather illogical method in which he sustains his opinions. We, however, are exceedingly incredulous with respect to the passing of this measure, although we are perfectly satisfied that the British agriculturist, as well as the merchant, would be benefited in an equal degree by it. The object of the bill is merely to allow foreign corn to be ground here under bond, and re-exported in that state, and when manufactured into biscuit. At present British vessels lay in their stock of biscuits at Hamburg or Rotterdam, and surely it will not be contended that it is good policy to force them to make this very disadvantageous voyage; and to deprive, at the same time, British capital and labour of the advantage that would accrue to both from a home manufacture of flour into biscuit. There then remain to be considered the great advantages to our colonies and to our commerce of allowing the foreign corn to be ground into flour, and re-exported in British ships to those colonies. We have already shown that flour shipped from the United States for the West India Markets has been bought as high as 42s per barrel. The freight and insurance is equal to 5s. more, and then there is an import duty of 5s. From this it is clear that, to clear expenses, United States flour imported into the West Indies, must sell for 52s. per barrel: that the freight and insurance to the West Indies do not exceed 2s. 6d.; and that there is no import duty if the commodity be carried from England in British ships, it is clear the flour could be laid down in our colonies at 27s. 6d. per barrel, or at about half the price of the American flour. And yet, with all these facts staring us in the face, we are told that the British agriculturist would be little better than ruined; and that British commerce could derive no benefit from the concession of this boon. But it is useless to reason with men who are blinded by self-interest, and who cannot be persuaded that there is to themselves as much injury to be apprehended eventually from their monopoly of the corn market as there exists from it at present to the manufacturing and trading classes of the country. Those are their best friends who warn the agriculturists of the consequences of their pertinacity in asserting that monopoly. Timely concessions will obviate approaching injury. If those be not made, a free trade in corn will be obtained in a mode that will give the agriculturists or landed interests a shock from which it is more than probable those existing at the time of its occurrence will but slowly, if at all, recover. The great interests, manufacturing and commercial, of this country can very little longer allow themselves to be kept in a state of depression by the continuance of a monstrous monopoly, for the avowed advantage of a class, to the prejudice of a community.

THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN HAYES, C. B.

This highly respected, gallant, and intelligent officer entered the Royal Navy at the early age of seven, about the year 1774, but was shortly after withdrawn by his uncle, Mr. Adam Hayes (at that time master shipwright of Deptford Dock-yard), who appears to have discovered in the lad a predilection for that art of which he became afterwards one of the brightest ornaments. He studied for several years under his uncle, and made considerable progress in attaining those rules which are necessary to the practical shipbuilder. But on his uncle's death the aspirations of the young sailor appear to have resumed their original bent, and he once more embarked in the naval profession, and served as midshipman in the Dutch Armament in the year 1787, on board the *Orion*, 74, commanded by the late Sir Hyde Parker.

Mr. Hayes next joined the *Pearl* frigate, and when her captain (G. W. A. Courtenay) was appointed to the *Boston* 32, he accompanied him as acting lieutenant into that ship, about the end of 1792. In July, 1793, Captain Courtenay having received intelligence that L'Ambuscade, a French frigate of 36 guns and 340 men, had committed great ravages on the British commerce, and put into New York, proceeded thither, and on his arrival off Sandy Hook, dispatched Mr. Hayes, under a flag of truce, with a challenge to Captain Bompard, who promptly accepted it, and sailed out of New York on the 31st day of July, with the express purpose of engaging, and, as he felt assured, capturing the British frigate.

By a stratagem, Captain Courtenay had succeeded in possessing himself of a boat's crew belonging to the Frenchman, but part of his own crew were absent in prizes, and the *Boston* had on board only 204 men.

The action which ensued was long and bloody, both ships being fought with great determination, and it ended in a drawn battle, Captain Courtenay and 9 of his men being killed and 24 wounded. So well satisfied were the Admiralty of Mr. Hayes's conduct on this occasion that their lordships granted a dispensing order, permitting him to pass for lieutenant without having served the regulated period as rated midshipman, and he was immediately promoted and appointed to the *Dido*, 28, Captain Sir Charles Hamilton, with whom he afterwards removed into the *St. Florenzo* frigate.

Lieutenant Hayes's next appointment was to the *Brunswick*, 74, Captain Lord Lecale, and subsequently he joined the *Queen*, 98, Sir Hyde Parker's flag-ship, in the West Indies. The admiral made him commander March 1, 1779.

Captain Hayes was actively employed in command of various vessels in the West Indies, and posted April 29, 1802. In 1809 he was captain (acting) of the *Alfred*, 74, and commanded the squadron left at *Vigo* to cover the embarkation of Sir John Moore's army. He next commanded the *Freije* frigate in the North Sea and the West Indies, but that ship proving defective was paid off, and Captain Hayes remained on half-pay till the autumn of 1812, when he was appointed, *pro tempore*, to the *Magnificent*, 74. In this ship he performed one of the most masterly and intrepid acts of seamanship on record, and by his cool, resolute, and skilful conduct, rescued that ship from a perilous position entangled amongst the shoals off the *Ile Rhe*. Shortly afterwards, when hostilities with America were expected, Captain Hayes proposed to raze or cut down some of our 74's and fit them as heavy frigates for the purpose of coping with the Americans on something like equal terms. His suggestion was first adopted on the *Majestic*, and he was appointed to command that ship on the Halifax station. He had the good fortune to capture a French frigate after a very trifling resistance, and several smaller vessels, but although he continually blockaded and cruized for the American frigates, he never had an opportunity of bringing one to action. He commanded the squadron which chased and finally captured the *President* in Jan., 1815, but the *Majestic* took no part in the cannonade, which (excepting a few shots from the *Pomona* at the close of the chase) was all performed by the *Endymion*. The *Majestic* being paid off at the termination of the war with America, Captain Hayes received the insignia of C. B., and in 1819 he was appointed to superintend the ordinary at Plymouth.

In the general promotion of January, 1837, he obtained his flag. The late admiral was the author of a pamphlet on the subject of Naval Architecture, and he professed to be in possession of a system of shipbuilding by which vessels of any size might be constructed without the slightest variation, each possessing the excellent powers and advantages of every description in their respective class. Subsequent to his making this declaration he built four vessels under his own immediate direction, and commanded them, or was on board when under trial. Although each of these vessels possessed very superior qualities, the truth must be stated, that in their proportions the rule or system of the deceased officer is not apparent, for they differ materially from each other; the last (Inconstant) being undoubtedly the best, and one of the finest frigates ever built.

Admiral Hayes lived respected, for his superior talents and amiable disposition, by an extensive acquaintance, and his loss is deeply regretted. His age appears to have been 71, although it was generally supposed to be much greater. He never recovered from the severe illness he sustained about twelve months ago. He died at his residence Southsea, 7th instant. The mortal remains of the lamented Rear-Admiral Hayes were interred on Monday morning last at Farington; they were followed to the grave by the nearest relations, and a few intimate friends of the deceased, and the carriages of the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and the Rear-Admiral Superintendent, Colonel Sir Richard Williams, and W. Taylor Esq.—*Devonport Independent*.

THE CORONATION.—Her Majesty held a privy council at three o'clock this afternoon at Buckingham Palace, when the question of postponing the coronation from the day already fixed to a later period in the season was discussed. We cannot state positively what determination has been come to, or that up to this time any day has been fixed; but we have heard that it is probable the ceremony will not be performed until about the middle of August.—*Ministerial Paper*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Wednesday contain no news of importance. The *Gazette des Tribunaux* of Wednesday contains the *acte d'accusation* against Hubert (or Huber) and his associates, but without any comment. The same paper contains a long report of the proceedings in the appeal of the Baroness de Feucheres (Mrs. Dawes) against the decree of the *Cour de Premiere Instance*, which sentenced her to the continued performance of her bond, securing to her physician an annuity of 10,000f. The appeal was rejected.

A new "Louis XVII" is now confined at Lichbourne, under the charge of having uttered seditious cries.

The Barcelona journals of the 13th, and the advices of the 14th from Girona, publish the official bulletins of the actions fought by the Baron de Meer and General Carbo at Suria and St. Quirse, against the Carlist forces under Sagarra. The Carlists were totally defeated. On the demand of the Baron de Meer, some capitalists of Barcelona had furnished him with 2,000,000 of reals. The readiness with which this sum was forwarded to his head quarters is mentioned as a proof of the confidence which he inspires as captain-general of Catalonia.

The 7th of next month is fixed for the trial of the individuals accused of the plot against the life of the King of the French, in which Hubert, arrested at Boulogne in the month of December last, is charged with being the principal actor. On Tuesday night the accused are to be furnished with copies of the *acte d'accusation* (bill of indictment.) It will therefore become public on Wednesday or Thursday next. I am enabled, however, to anticipate its publication, and shall proceed to lay before you a summary of the contents of the *acte d'accusation*. The accused are Hubert, a journeyman currier; Leproux, judge of the first instance at the tribunal of Vervins; Made-moiselle Grouvelle, a woman in respectable circumstances and of respectable connections; Giraud Annat Vauquelin (formerly a garde du corps of Charles X.); Valentin, who had been compromised in the insurrection of the 5th and 6th of June, 1832; and Steuble, a Swiss, by trade a machine-maker.

The *Gazette de France* treats the intelligence of the revolt in Biscay as unfounded, and merely set on foot for stock-jobbing purposes. The *Constitutionnel* says—"The new Carlist expedition is preparing with activity. Don Carlos is to put himself at the head of it. His court will accompany him. The Ayuntamientos of Navarre have represented to Don Carlos that it is impossible for them to pry the last contribution that has been levied upon them."

The *National* of Monday was seized at the post-office and at the bureau of the paper, for, it was supposed, an article on the army which it contained.

The Spanish Government is still determined to send commissioners to Paris to treat for a loan. The present negotiations are with M. Lafitte.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) May 31, 1838.

We are in possession of London dates to the 2d May, by the *Native* from Plymouth, in 24 days, but they furnish nothing new or interesting.

Thursday last being the birthday of our Most Gracious Sovereign, the same was observed with the usual military honours at the different Garrisons, and in the evening the lady of his Excellency the Governor was "at Home" to a numerous assemblage.—*Ledger*.

The spring term of the Central Circuit Court closed on the 19th inst., when the following persons received sentence:—James Maher and Denis Forristal, for larceny—banished for 7 years.

Thomas Ryan, Michael Whitty, and Richard Finn, for larceny—banished for 14 years.

James Guilding, for fraudulently obtaining goods under false pretences—transported for 7 years.

Bridget Kehoe, for larceny—imprisoned in Harbor Grace Gaol for 4 months.

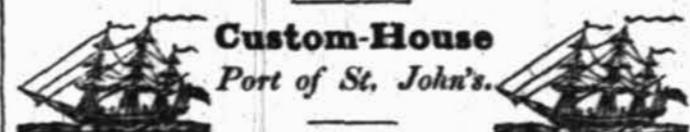
In the Circuit Court, Thomas Parker was fined £10 with 30s. costs, for retailing spirituous liquors without a license.—*Id.*

The sittings of the Supreme Court for the Spring Term, commenced on Monday last, agreeably to Proclamation.

The association of underwriters in this town have humanely despatched a vessel well manned and having on board a suitable stock of provisions, to look after and extend aid to a number of sealing vessels which are understood to be blocked up in the ice to the northward, in the neighbourhood of White Bay. The schooner *Nimrod*, for this expedition, sailed on Sunday evening last;—she was towed out of the harbor by several boats against a head wind, and immediately afterwards took a very favourable breeze. She has, we hope, by this time, fallen in with the distressed shipping.—*Ledger*.

The *Avalon*, for Greenock, *Angler*, for London, *Pictou*, for Waterford, and *Emma*, for Cork, will sail this morning—wind permitting.

Shipping Intelligence.



Custom-House Port of St. John's.

VESSELS (ENTERED.)

May 28.—Schr. *Native*, Hole, Torquay; 90 cwt. potatoes, and sundry merchandise.
29.—Schr. *Larch* of the Morrell, Webster, P. E. Island; 600 bushels oats, 100 do. potatoes, 100 do. turnips, and sundries.

VESSELS—(LOADING.)

May 28.—Schr. *Queen*, Seale, London.
29.—Schr. *Royal William*, Babin, Pictou.
— *Brigantine Hope*, Cooper, Sydney.
— Schr. *Water Lily*, Winsor, Figueira.
— Schr. *Thomas Seon*, Pitt, West Indies.
— Schr. *John Stuart*, Campbell, Greenock.
— Schr. *St. Patrick*, Gallivan, Halifax.
30.—Schr. *Adelaide*, Ash, Cork.

VESSELS—(CLEARED.)

May 28.—Schr. *Water Lily*, Campbell, London; 19700 galls. oil, 14900 seal skins.
30.—Schr. *St. Patrick*, Gallivan, Halifax; 400 qtls. codfish.
Ship *William Parker*, Sewell, Quebec; 26 hds sugar, 64 qtls. codfish, 3000 galls. oil.
Schr. *Richard Smith*, Moore, Sydney, C. B.; 87 bls flour, 10 tons salt, and sundries.
Schr. *Emma*, Hope, Cork; 1900 qtls. codfish.
Brig Hope, Cooper, Sydney; ballast.
Brig Pictou, Flahavan, Waterford; 1500 qtls. codfish, 24 M. board, 90 ox hides and sundries.
Brig Avalon, Ritchie, Greenock; 32000 galls. oil and blubber, 600 seal skins.

St. John's, May 29, 1838.

THE Annual Meeting of the Association of Newfoundland Fishermen and Shoremen having been postponed from the time at which it was usually held, took place at the Orphan Asylum School this day, at 12 o'clock, pursuant to public notice.—The Hon. W. THOMAS, President of the Society, opened the Meeting with the usual formalities, and addressed a few observations suited to the occasion.—The Chairman of the Committee of Relief then handed in the following Report, which was read to the Meeting by the Secretary:—

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF RELIEF OF THE ASSOCIATION OF Fishermen and Shoremen.

THE Committee of Relief in giving to the Association a Report of their proceedings since the last Anniversary Meeting, entertain feelings far different from those by which they would desire to be animated on such an occasion.

When furnishing their Report for the Year 1836 the Committee for that year adverted to the diminution in the numbers of the Society, and expressed a confident hope that the remaining Members, in the increased individual interest which they thereby acquired in its prosperity, would be stimulated to extend to it that fostering care and support by which alone its respectability and usefulness could be effectually promoted, and its existence placed on a fixed and permanent foundation.

Your Committee cannot but express their regret that these anticipations of their predecessors have not in any degree been realised, and that the progressive falling off and decline in the Association, so long prevailing, has not been suspended during the past year; for by a reference to the Report of the Committee in February, 1837, they observe that the number of Members then on the books of the Association, and who had up to that period conformed to its rules and regulations, amounted to Sixty-eight, from whom had been received as subscriptions during the previous year the sum of £39 5s.—while the accounts for the current year exhibit a very material decline even in this small amount—there being at present Thirty-nine Members only who are not in arrears, and Ten Members by whom nothing has been contributed to the funds for the last 12 Months. The amount expended in Sick allowances and Funeral expenses was £57 1s.;—the sum of £24 17s. was received from Members, and £9 10s. Pall hire; the excess of expenditure above the receipts has been £54 7s. 2d. There is now at Interest the sum of £300, as well as a balance in hand of £15 3s. 4d., all of which will be available at any time for the purposes of the Society.

On a review of the proceedings of the last year, your Committee are obliged to come to the conclusion, that they believe the time to be past when a regeneration of the Society might reasonably be looked forward to. Could they discover aught by which they would be warranted in believing the depression now existing to be only temporary, and that the Institution would again become (what it once was) a source of pride to its Members and of satisfaction to all who take an interest in the well-being of that valuable portion of the community, the "Fishermen and Shoremen"—whose welfare it was the object of this Society to promote—the course of proceeding which your Committee now feel themselves called upon to recommend, would in such case be as far from their thoughts as it is now opposed to their wishes and inclinations; but, as they have already stated, they believe the time of regeneration to be past, and the only course, whose adoption they think it right to suggest, and which with extreme reluctance and regret they now propose is—that the Association of Newfoundland Fishermen and Shoremen be dissolved.

(For the Committee of Relief.)

THOMAS ALLEN,

St. John's, May 29, 1838.

Chairman.

It was then Resolved unanimously.—That in conformity with the recommendation set forth in the Report of the Committee of Relief, this Association be now dissolved, according to a provision in the 19th Rule of the Institution.

Resolved unanimously.—That the Association being now dissolved, one-half the remaining funds be divided amongst the existing Members who shall pay up their subscriptions to this date,—one-fourth be paid in aid of the funds of the proposed Catholic Cathedral,—and one-fourth be expended in the purchase of provisions for the Poor.

Resolved unanimously.—That the part of the funds appropriated for the Poor be allowed to remain at interest until the most favourable time shall arrive for purchasing provisions in the course of the Season—such provisions to be distributed during the Winter.

Resolved unanimously.—That the Provisions shall be purchased and distributed by the late Committee of Relief.

Resolved unanimously.—That the Pall and its appurtenances belonging to the Association be retained for the use of the existing Members, their wives and children, and that it be left in charge of Mr. PATRICK CORMACK.

WILLIAM THOMAS, Chairman.
AMBROSE SHEA, Secretary.

Mr. THOMAS having left the Chair, and Mr. SCOTT being called thereto, it was

Resolved unanimously.—That the best thanks of the Members of the late Association be given to the Hon. W. THOMAS, for his uniform adherence and attention to the interest of that Institution since its formation, as well as for his efficient and proper conduct in the Chair this day.

BENJAMIN SCOTT, Chairman.
AMBROSE SHEA, Secretary.

Notices.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the subscribers until 12 o'clock

THIS DAY,

for erecting Two STONE HOUSES, on that space of Ground in Water-street, lately held by Mr. A. Lemessurier.

N. B.—Plans and Specifications of the Building may be seen by applying to

May 31. R. O'DWYER & Co.

WANTED TO CHARTER OR HIRE FOR THE SEASON.

Two or Three well-conditioned

VESSELS of from 100 to 140 tons each.
R. BRINE & Co.
May 17.

Wanted to CHARTER,

A VESSEL

of 180 to 200 Tons to proceed to Quebec to load Timber for a Port in Ireland.—Apply to

TIMOTHY HOGAN.

May 24.

Wanted

A Schooner's Trip of

GREEN FISH,

to be delivered at Labrador.—Apply to

WESTON HUNT.

May 17.

Portugal Cove Road!

Stage Coaches VICTORIA, VELOCITY, and CATCH.

THE Proprietors of these Coaches having made arrangements conducive to the greater comfort and convenience of Passengers, by having Luggage-Carts, &c. &c., to accompany them, beg leave to inform the Public that they have now commenced running—starting from the Commercial Hotel for the Cove every morning at 9 o'clock, and for St. John's, immediately after the arrival of the Packets.

TERMS.—Passengers.....5s.

Luggage over 20lb. weight cannot be carried without a reasonable charge.

N. B.—All Letters, Parcels, Luggage, &c. &c. intended for Conception Bay to be left at the Commercial Hotel, where Passengers will please apply to secure the Coaches.

St. John's, May 31.

Thomas A' Murdo, SURGEON-APOTHECARY,

TAKES leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he may be consulted in the various Branches of his Profession, at his residence, No. 2, Stone Buildings.

May 10.—3 w.

On Sale.

AT THE FACTORY,

HERRING NETS

Of all sizes, and of the best manufacture. NETS of any description made to order at the shortest possible notice

May 24.

ON SALE.

AT THE STORES OF

CODNER & JENNINGS,

PORT WINE, in Pipes, Hhds. and Qr.-casks
Table Sherry, at 28 dollars per Qr.-cask
Prime ditto, at 48 to 80 dollars per ditto
(The above partly in Bond)

- Halifax Porter, (fresh)
- 400 Coils Cordage, Shroud and Road laid of all sizes
- 50 Coils Spun yarn, Houseline, Amberline, and Marline
- 100 Barrels Stockholm and Coal Tar
- 50 Ditto ditto Pitch
- 100 Bolts Canvass, No. 1 to 8
- 200 Pieces Flat ditto
- 10 Crates Earthenware
- Lime in Casks of various sizes
- Shoulder Leather
- Fishing and Deck Boots
- Ladies' Cork Soled Shoes
- Barvils

A large assortment of Blanketings and Serges

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER

Shop & Store

GOODS,

Together with an extensive assortment of

Bridport Manufactures,

CONSISTING OF

- Cod and Caplin Seines of various dimensions
- Herring, Mackerel, and Cast Nets
- Lance Bunts
- Lines and Twines of all descriptions.

May 31.

Desirable Investment.

FOR SALE

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE INTEREST for the unexpired Term of 26 years, from the 31st October Next, of and in those STONE & BRICK BUILDINGS and PREMISES situate on the south side of Water Street, now in the occupancy of Dr. O'DWYER, Mr. W. M. HART, and Messrs. M'BRIDE & KERR.

Also, For the unexpired term of 35 years from the 1st November next, of and in that STONE PREMISES situate on the South side of the said Street, and now in the occupancy of Mr. PARTICK MULLONEY.

The said BUILDING and PREMISES yield a profit rent of £158 sterling, per annum. If the interest in the above mentioned Property is not disposed of by the 1st of August next, it will, on that day, be offered for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

The Terms of Payment will be made accommodating to the Purchaser. A considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on Mortgage on the Premises.

For further particulars apply to

PARTICK MORRIS.

May 31.

FRESH IRISH PORTER.

The Subscribers HAVE FOR SALE

STOUT PORTER,

At 47s. 6d. per Tierce,

Just received Ex HORN from Waterford.

R. BRINE & Co.

May 31.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale

—THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES—

10 PUNS. high-proof Demerara Rum

- 2 do. do. Old Jamaica do.
- 10 Ditto Bright Molasses
- 6 Hogsheads Sugar
- 6 Qr.-Casks Old Port Wine
- 3 Qr.-Casks Old-Tenieriffe do.
- 25 Hogsheads Cape Madeira do.
- 2 Pipes Catalonia do.
- 10 Hogsheads Devonshire Cider
- 24 Hogsheads English, Irish and Scotch Ale
- 15 Tierces Irish Porter
- Superior Brandy and Gin in Bond.
- 1 Cask Old Irish Whiskey
- 20 Qr.-Chests assorted Teas
- 5 Bags Coffee
- 30 Boxes Raisins
- 40 Firkins Butter
- 25 Sides Bacon
- 50 Westphalia Hams
- 1 Hogshead Loaf Sugar.

Soap, Candles, and a variety of other articles, AND, TO LET, That substantial STONE HOUSE in Queen street now undergoing repairs and painting. For further particulars enquire of

JAMES CULLEN,

Opposite Messrs. Rennie, Stuart & Co's

May 24.

ON SALE.

Samuel Codner

HAS RECEIVED

Per sundry Vessels, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Bridport GOODS,

VIZ:—

- COD Seines, Assorted sizes
- Caplin Seines, Cod Bags
- Herring, Salmon, and Cast Nets
- 350 Dozen Shore, Jigger, and Sed Lines
- Roping, Sail, Genging, Sewing, Trawl, Seal, Salmon Trawl, and Herring

AND ON HAND,

- Devonshire Ale, in hhd. and half hhd.
- Soap, Candles
- Cordage, Oakum, Nails
- Shoulder and prime Butt Leather
- Fishing and Deck Boots
- Shoes, English and Hamburg manufacture
- Pitch, Tar, Varnish, Ochre
- Paints of different Colour
- Bar Lead
- Linseed Oil, raw and boiled.
- Spirits Turpentine, 1 @ 2 gallon Jars
- Clapboard, Coopers' Rush

ALSO,

- 2 New Lumber Boats
- 30 Tuns New Oak Puncheons.

May 24.

Richard Howley

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per NILE from LIVERPOOL,

1000 Pair best Yorkshire

BLANKETS,

Which being a consignment will be sold at Cost and Charges by the Bale.

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF

INDIGO COATINGS,

Well worth the attention of Tailors.

AND NOW LANDING Ex HABERDINE,

8 Bales Bridport Wares,

viz.

- Herring Nets, 40, 45, and 50 fms.
- Cast Nets, St. Peter's, Shore and Sed Lines
- Twines, Shoe Thread, &c.

May 24.

NOW LANDING

AT THE WHARF OF

BULLEY, JOB & Co.

Ex Barque CATO from NEWCASTLE,

Best Walsend

COALS.

N. B.—Families can be supplied on very accommodating terms, and free of Cartage.

May 24.

BY

THOMAS CASEY,

In the House lately occupied by Mr.

John Mitchell, near the Custom House

CASKS First Quality HOLSTEIN

130 BUTTER,

Which can be recommended for family use.

Three months Credit will be given to approved purchasers.

May 24.

BY

SAMUEL MUDGE

IMPORTED from Bridport, and other parts of

England—

- 3 COD SEINES, 75 x 50, 70 x 50
- 6 CAPLIN Ditto, 49 x 26, 40 x 24, 36 x 22, 35 x 20
- 3 Salmon Nets, 56 x 60, 60 x 50, 68 x 32
- 120 Herring Nets, 30, 40, 50, 60 fms, 2 1/2, 2 3/4 & 2 1/2 inch
- 50 Cod Nets, Cast Nets, Lance Bunts & Cod Bags
- 160 Dozen Shore, Sed, Jigger, Bank and Hambro Lines
- Salmon, Salmon Trawl, Trawl, Seal, Genging, Herring, Sewing and Sail Twine
- 350 Pair 7 by 10 qr. Blankets
- 120 Pieces Serges and Blanketing
- 15 Hhds. Mrs. Cock's ALE
- 130 Boxes and Half-boxes Soap
- 4 Bags good Coffee, 100 Pair Men's and Boys' Shoes.

Also, A few Dozen

CHAMPAGNE.

May 17.

@ 42s.

42 PUNCHEONS fine flavoured RUM

Now landing from the Brig IMPROVEMENT.

AND

Per Ship WILLIAM PARKER from Hamburg, 1600 Bags Ist, 2d, and 3d quality BREAD

- 400 Barrels Superfine FLOUR
- 200 Firkins BUTTER
- OATMEAL, PEASE, LEATHERWARE, &c.

May 17.

BLAND & TOBIN.

ON SALE.

Great Reduction on Manufactured GOODS!!

B. O'DWYER & CO.

Taking the great advantages derived from Cash Purchases in the English Market, in consequence of the depressed state of Trade during the last Winter, enables them to offer their very extensive Spring Supply of

GOODS

considerably lower than their last year's prices. Their Stock principally consists of

- Black, Blue and Medley Cloths
- Buckskins and Bedford Strips
- A large assortment of Gambarons and Cantobbs for Summer Trowsers
- Whitney Coatings and Pilot Cloths
- Kilkenny Blankets
- Blue Quilts and Counterpanes
- Moleskins and Beavertees
- Serges and Milled Blanketing
- Welsh Flannels
- London and Manchester Prints
- Filled-in and Thibet Wool Shawls
- Stamped, embossed and figured Satins and Persians
- Black and colored Gros de Naples
- Bonnet Silks
- Plain and Fancy Ribbons
- Lama Cape and Zephyr Handkerchiefs
- Tuscan and Tissue Bonnets
- Laine Dresses, Stays
- Best English Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
- Ladies and Children's Prunella Boots and Shoes
- Regatta and Linen Shirts
- Web and Chamois Inside Vests
- Best Wire Thread
- Worsted and Cotton Shalloon
- A large assortment of Fancy and Glass Buttons
- And all Trimmings suitable for Tailors use
- Christy's Hats
- Ginger Beer Bottles, Porter Corks, &c.

May 17.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have for Sale

SUPERIOR Sydney COALS,

Lime, Roach and Slack, In Bulk and in Casks of different sizes, will be delivered at any part of the town or suburbs at short Notice.

ALSO,

- SPARS, for masts, yards, topmasts, &c.
- Hardwood Timber,
- Bowsprit Pieces
- 10 M. seasoned Billets
- 1 Ship's Boat.

R. BRINE & Co.

May 17.

BY

JOHN CUSACK,

The Cargo of the Schooner EMMA,

443 CASKS Porter and XX Ale

- 4 Casks Basket Salt
- 20 Boxes Tobacco Pipes
- 2 Puns. Cork Whiskey.

250 Bags BREAD, per Ship WILLIAM PARKER, from Hamburg,

ALSO, ON HAND,

- 100 Hides Dublin Sole Leather
- 16 Dozen English Kip and Calf Skins
- Ranges, Bazils, and Offal Leather
- Pork, Butter, a few Sides Bacon
- Green Tea, and Linseed Oil.

May 17.—5w.

BY

EWEN STABB.

HAMBURG BUTTER

" PORK

" FLOUR

- Westphalia HAMS
- GENEVA in cases
- Florence OIL, in do.
- ALE, in hogsheads and barrels
- PORTER, in do. do.
- BROWN STOUT, in bottles
- Port and White WINE, in do.
- LEATHER, butt and shoulder.
- BOOTS and SHOES.

The Brig MIRIAM, and Schooner EDMUND, Are offered Cheap.

- 2 Western Boats
- 2 Fishing Jacks
- 50 Hhds Salted Caplin, &c. &c.

AND,

350 Hhds Salt, 9 Fishing Boats, with an extensive Room for the Fishery, at Grady Harbor, on the Labrador.

Also, TO LET OR SELL,

That superior ESTABLISHMENT on the South-side of this Harbor, lately occupied by Messrs. Andrew Howard & Co.

May 10.



Doct's Corner.

TO A WOOD DOVE.

BY MRS. BRAY, AUTHOR OF DE FOIX, &c.

Oh! fly not away silly dove from thy rest;
No footstep is mine to intrude;
Return to thine ivy-built covert of rest,
And cherish thy soft feathered brood.

But here, pretty bird, prithee make thee thy bower,
Thou shalt find it a shelter of love;
In this old abbey wall, near you grey mantled tower,
Where the ivy is nodding above.

Yes,—there, when the wind sighs in sad, fitful moans,
While Tavy rolls dark through the dell,
Fast foaming along o'er the flood-beaten stones,
Thou shalt nestle secure in thy cell.

Or when at grey eve, on the still summer night,
Whilst the clouds in soft livery shine,
Oh, then, pretty wood dove, bend hither thy flight,
And the care to protect thee be mine.

Here no fowler shall harm thee, no harsh sounds intrude,
Thou shalt list to the notes of thy mate—
Thou shalt hear but the chirps of thy young tender brood,
So blest in their innocent state.

Still thou wander'st abroad on thy light silver'd wings,
From her who would shelter thy nest;
Oh! turn thee again, ere thine folly brings
A wound on that beautiful breast.

Oh! how oft in this life, foolish dove, like thy flight,
We shun whom we ought to attend:
For the smiles of the world, for its follies so light,
We leave the warm heart of a friend.

THE LOVE OF LIFE'S EARLY MORN.

You ask me of one whom in life's early morn
I loved with a passion so tender and true;
And the name re-awakens the grief I have borne,
And the feelings it took me so long to subdue.

I thought her the fairest, the fondest, the best,
But ah! she was won by what others advised,
And too soon the warm feelings which glowed in her breast,
Were chill'd by that wealth which her heart once despised.

She has lifted the diamond and pearl to her brow,
And thrown by the lily she loved so in youth;
And the heart's simple purity, where is it now?
Gone, gone with that emblem of sweetness and truth!

Let her name be forgotten—for me, never more
In praise or in censure my tongue shall bear part;
I have loved—but the dreamings of passion are o'er,
And the veil of oblivion hath dropp'd on my heart!

METROPOLITAN SOCIETY.—THE HIGHER CLASSES.

The Higher Classes of Society in the metropolis, as, I believe, everywhere else, have the most exalted opinion of themselves. If their own estimate of their character were to be taken as a correct one, they are as far above the great mass of their fellow beings as the latter are above the brute creation. Pope represents Bishop Berkeley as having possessed every virtue under heaven: the fashionable world not only exclusively arrogates to itself all the virtues, but all the accomplishments which human nature can acquire. The aristocracy hold up their conduct to the rest of mankind as a perfect pattern for imitation. Are they, then, what their own vanity leads them to think they are? A glance at their principles and practices will best answer the question.

No one who has had an opportunity of studying human character, as exemplified in the conduct of the higher classes of this country, but must have been struck with their want of regard to the truth. They are most prodigal of their promises; let those to whom they have been made, say how many of them are redeemed. Shakspeare has a character in one of his plays who "lies like truth." Shakspeare must have had one of the "fashionables" of his day, who, I suppose very much resembled those of our's, in his eye when he penned the expression. They see no moral evil in telling a fib: to tell what they call a conventional falsehood with becoming grace, is deemed by them an accomplishment of the most enviable kind. It were well if the practice of systematic fib-telling were confined to themselves: it is an accomplishment in which they are careful to instruct their domestics. To tell a certain class of falsehoods with ease and effect, is, in many cases, regarded as one of the greatest merits of a servant. Take, for an illustration of my statement, the way in which they refuse to see when so disposed, any friend who calls on them. Do they say they are engaged, and cannot see any visitor at the time? No; that would never do. The servant is instructed to say the

master or mistress is not at home. Thus the master or mistress tells the fib in the first instance, and then instructs the servant to do the same. Thus tutored by their employers in the "art of lying," it is to be wondered if the servant goes a little further than was intended, and in addition to telling fibs at other people's expense, begins to tell them at that of the master or mistress? In the latter case, when the falsehood is detected, due punishment is inflicted either in the shape of rebuke, or, if the fib be an aggravated one, by dismissal. In what an awkward position do the Higher Classes in such a case place themselves! They first instruct their servants in the art of telling falsehoods, and then punish them—when they happen themselves to be affected by the untruths—for the very crime which they have taught them to commit! Nor is this all: once corrupt a servant's morals so far as to make that servant "lie on system," and you may depend on it that corruption of morals will not end there: it will extend itself to other things. Dr. Johnston used to say that the person who would tell a lie would pick a pocket. There is more truth in the spirit of the great moralist's remark, than is generally supposed. The master or mistress who has once tutored a domestic in the practice of story-telling, has certainly laid the axe at the foundation of that servant's honesty. Stealing and lying are members of the same family: they are kindred vices, and in the vast majority of cases will be found to go hand-in-hand.

I know it is urged in defence of telling a visitor, when it is not wished to see the party, that the person on whom he calls is not at home,—is merely a civil-way of hinting to him that it is inconvenient to see him at the same time. It is consequently called a conventional or expedient fib. In morals there ought to be no such principle as expediency. Once introduced it, and there is no saying when or where it will end. It is in any case a most dangerous principle; in private life, it is especially so, and ought on no account, or under any circumstances, to be tolerated.

It may be said that to tell a friend in plain terms when making a call, that one is engaged and cannot see him, would be hurtful to his feelings. Supposing it were so, would that be any justification of a falsehood? Are a man's feelings to be balanced against the truth? Admit the principle, and see the consequences which would ensue. Why, you could not take a more effectual means of banishing Truth from the world! She is said to have come originally out of a well; this would be sending her back to the place whence she came with a vengeance.

But were the practice of refusing to see a visitor by instructing the servant to tell the party that the person he calls on is not at home, to be once universally discontinued, and the visitor to be either told that the individual was engaged at the time, or were admitted to the house, so as to let him see he was actually engaged,—no inconvenience would result, nor would any one's feelings be hurt either at the message, or at finding that he was not pressed to remain. The religious part of the community never resort to the practice of instructing their servants to say they are not at home, when they do not want to see any particular person at a particular time,—and they find no inconvenience to result from the non-adoption of the expedient. It is the same in the North of Scotland: the expression "not at home," is there unknown. A master or mistress desires the servant in both these cases either to say plainly that they are engaged, or to admit the parties calling; and every person of any discernment will at once perceive when his presence is an intrusion; while no one with the least pretensions to manners will think of remaining in the place a moment after he has made the discovery.—*The Great Metropolis.*

A FRAGMENT.

"Truth is strange, stranger than fiction."

"I started with horror and amazement. 'Good heavens!' I exclaimed, 'can it, indeed, be thus? But no, no! I will not believe it, though I should have the evidence of my own unerring senses. I will not give credit to such an abominable and preposterous idea.'" "But it is a fact," continued Hearty, with the most provoking calmness. "I have seen it with these eyes; besides, were other evidence necessary, I have many witnesses whose truth and honour are as unimpeachable as your own." "Drive me not to madness barbarous man!" I exclaimed, in a voice rendered almost inarticulate with rage and grief. "Take my money, life, honour, every thing that I hold most dear! take them! and relieve me, at once and for ever, from thy odious presence; but do not dare, villain! as thou lovest thy catiff life, dare not to repeat those dreadful words! If thou dost but whisper them in thy dreams, nothing shall save thee from the effects of my just revenge! Flee whither thou wilt, no place shall hide thee! I will follow thee till thy heart's best blood shall have atoned for the unheard-of villainy and falsehood! Though thou should'st fix thy residence in the snow-built hut of the Esquimaux or under the burning sun of central Africa; dive into the deepest recesses of the earth or ascend to the summit of its loftiest mountains; shroud thyself in the labyrinth of America's mighty forests or cross the sandy desert Sahara; still, still will I be with thee; and, when thou art rejoicing in thy fancied security, then, then will I hiss into thy astounded ear, 'Villain, I am with thee yet!'"

The excess of my frenzy struck him dumb; tears rolled down his manly cheeks; he tottered, and must have fallen had he not supported himself

against the chair on which he leaned. "And has it, indeed, come to this?" he at length exclaimed, in a voice broken with emotion. "Alas! can you use me thus? More than twenty years have I followed your footsteps, been to you a friend and protector, and loved you as though you were my own offspring; and to be treated thus, merely because I thought it an act of duty and friendship to repeat to you an undoubted fact that a—"

"Wretch!" I shrieked, drawing a pistol from my pocket, "dare but to repeat thy insolent words, and I will at once hurl thee to perdition!" My countenance, as I caught its reflection in the opposite mirror, had, even to myself, a fiend-like expression. I am yet shocked at the recollection; but, alas! my mind was, at that time, too much engaged with that one dreadful idea to think, for a moment, on aught beside. Hearty, gave me one look: never shall I forget it; though I should exist for centuries, never will that look be obliterated from the tablet of my memory. So full of anguish, tenderness and pity, it would have, at once, melted any heart possessing a particle of human feeling; but, alas! I was in a state of perfect madness; my brain burned; I gnashed my teeth together, and grasped my hands till the nails were driven into the opposing palms. I rushed from the room into the fields, though the rain fell in torrents upon my bare head, cast myself upon the earth, and lay for hours in a state of stupor. Hearty, the good, the high-minded, the beneficent Hearty, my earliest friend and protector, I never beheld thee more; thou diedst in a foreign land, unpitied and unknown, no friend to close thine eye or shed a tear upon thy grave, whilst I, I who should have been to thee as a son, I, I—Wretch! wretch! what hast thou to answer for?

It was almost evening; I was roused from my stupor by the sound of wheels; I sprang up, and beheld the well known liverly. "Now, now," I shouted, "now shall I be satisfied; now will this accursed calumny be at once cleared up!" Breathless I entered the drawing-room; I seized her by the hand, dragged her to the window, and turned my eyes upon her agitated countenance. Would that they had been basilisk's for her sake. Oh! that my features had possessed the power of Medusa's, and could have converted her into stone. For, horror upon horror! it was, indeed, as Hearty stated. What fiend had instigated her to the deed, by what hellish charm she had been compelled I know not; but, hardly can I compel my trembling hand to guide the pen through the hated characters,—but, instead of hanging like graceful tendrils down her too lovely cheek and neck, she—she had turned her hair behind her ears!

FRENCH HISTORICAL PAINTINGS.—The appearance in this country of two grand historical pictures, by a distinguished French painter, has created "a sensation" in the world of art, though they have only been privately seen here. Both paintings are by Paul Delaroche. The subjects are taken from English history, which the French artists are very fond of resorting to; and the figures are the size of life. "Strafford going to Execution" was a commission from the Duke of Sutherland, and is, we believe, at York-house. "Charles the First Insulted by Cromwell's Soldiers," was purchased by Lord Francis Egerton, and is placed among the chefs-d'oeuvre at Bridgewater-house; so that it now forms part of the magnificent collection known as the Stafford Gallery. We believe these are the first specimens of the modern French school, termed the *romantique*, that have been brought to this country; and almost the only French paintings of any importance that have found a permanent place in any of our private collections. The circumstance, indeed, may be considered as marking an era in the history of painting; the most important results may be predicted from the force of this example; for, if followed, it will produce a powerful influence on the taste of the British public and the style of our artists. All who have observed the progress of the English and French schools must have remarked the gradual approximation of the two styles—heretofore, and still to a great extent, so opposite to each other. They have now, as it were, reached the point of contact; and the good or harm to both will depend on the nature of the amalgamation. The French, up to this time, have profited by their study and imitation of English painters. To our countrymen, also, much benefit has accrued from studying in the Parisian ateliers; where a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the human figure and of costume, and a facility of drawing, have been acquired by many English students, such as they could hardly have been taught in this country—to the disgrace of our Royal Academy be it said—and certainly neither so readily nor so cheaply. Beyond this, no good is to be learned in the French school: but we fear that students do not stop here, and that our young artists are becoming inoculated with the foul virus of French taste and French sentiment, than which nothing can be more baneful to themselves and the British school. Delaroche, of all the French painters, (Scheffert, the Eastlake of the French exhibitions, is a German,) has the least alloy of impurity in his style and feeling; and in his colouring he approaches the nearest of any to the English: his works, too, are more familiar to the public at the present day, through the engravings from them.—*Spectator.*

MR. VANDENHOFF.—This celebrated tragedian, after having performed at all the leading theatres of the east, where his histrionic talents were highly appreciated and amply rewarded by the American theatrical public, proceeded on a professional tour

to the south. At Washington he was warmly received, the theatre having been crowded on the nights on which he performed. On the night of his benefit, the National was crowded with all the fashion and beauty of the metropolis. During the performance, an alarm of fire was raised. The auditory, alarmed, were rushing to the doors, when Mr. Vandenhoff ran upon the stage, and implored them to keep perfectly cool, assuring them, that there was not the least cause of alarm. He said that, as a proof there was not the least danger to his kind friends, he would himself remain on the stage, and hoped the ladies and gentlemen present would resume their seats, and allow the performance to go on. This address had the desired effect: the audience did resume their seats, and the performance did go on, shortly afterwards, although many ladies left the house, who were unable to overcome their fright or fears on the occasion. After the curtain fell, Mr. Vandenhoff was called upon by the audience to come forward, which he did, amidst loud greetings of applause. He briefly addressed the audience, thanking them for their kind indulgence and liberal patronage; and he cautioned them ever to be on their guard, and never to lose their presence of mind in the hour of danger, or when false alarms of fire were set up in a crowded assembly. On Wednesday, the 24th of January, Mr. Vandenhoff appeared, for the first time before a Charleston audience, in the part of Cato. The Charleston critics were highly delighted with his enactment of the part of the Roman patriot, and they were enthusiastic in their praise of the performance. The critic of the *Southern Patriot* thus concludes a highly eulogistic notice of Mr. V.'s Cato:—"On the whole, our impression of Mr. Vandenhoff's acting is, that it approaches the nearest of any performance we have yet seen to that *beau ideal* we had formed in our minds of the class of characters, which, like Cato, demand elevation of spirit with quiet dignity, and which require graceful action and majesty of demeanour to give these traits their full effect. What we more particularly admired is the chastity of his style of personation, the entire absence of rant in the use of his voice, with extravagance of gesture and action. In this he shows the effect, not only of natural talent, but of careful study and high discipline, the result of enthusiasm for his art."

SYMPTOMS NOT TO BE MISTAKEN.—Symptom 1. When you meet a friend about five o'clock near his own house, and he stands gossiping with you at the street door without knocking, take it as a symptom that you are not wanted to dinner. Symptom 2. When you drop in for an hour's chat at a friend's house in the evening, and your friend looks at his watch after you have been there about two hours, while his wife packs up her needle-work with a yawn, observing, "Well, I think it is time to give over for to-night," it is an infallible symptom that you are a bore, and that the sooner you export yourself the better. Symptom 3. If at an evening party you are selected to make one at a rubber at whist; it is a symptom there are younger persons in the room whom the ladies cannot spare as well as yourself. Symptom 4. If you are travelling outside a stage, and when you stop for dinner the porter brings a ladder for you to descend, consider his civility a decided symptom [whatever you may think of yourself] that he thinks you a gentleman who has arrived at a time of life not favourable to agility. Symptom 5. When a Jew boy impudently offers to sell you a pair of spectacles as a bargain you may conclude it is a symptom there is something in your appearance which denotes the father of a family; in spite of whatever the tailor may have done to dress you like your youngest son. Symptom 6. If you meet a gentleman and a lady, the gentleman looking vacantly serious, as if thinking of nothing—the lady placidly careless, as if perfectly satisfied—depend upon it these are symptoms of their being man and wife, and that the husband has consented to walk, though he would rather leave it alone, while the wife is pleased to find he is as attentive as ever. But when you meet a lady and gentleman in earnest discourse, the gentleman talking much, the lady listening with downcast eyes, it is the symptom of an affair in progress which will probably end in going to church.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTOR.—When, a few months ago, Moncrief, the comedian, was examined by the commissioners of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, one of his "opposing" creditors not having entered such opposition within one day of the time specified by the court, was objected too by the insolvent's counsel, in which objection the court coincided. Moncrief, who is very near sighted, had some difficulty in at first seeing his opposing creditor, but having at length taken a full view of him from his own rather elevated position, he took out his pencil and wrote on a scrap of paper the following lines; which being handed to his counsel, seemed to excite great pleasure in the learned advocate:—

"TO MY OPPOSING CREDITOR.
"May it still be your fate
To be one day too late,
When judgment you unjustly demand!
Save the great judgment day,
When permit me to say,
May you just be in time to be d—d!"

Printed and Published every Thursday morning, by WILLIAM RICHARD SHEA, for the Proprietors, at their Printing Office, in the rear of Mrs. Firth's Hotel, Duckworth Street.—Terms—Twenty one Shillings per annum.